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combining with inflammable substances, producing light and heat.

2dly. That its combinations with inflammable bodies are analogous to oxides and acids in their properties, and powers of combination, but they differ from them in being for the most part decomposable in water.

3dly. That hydrogen is the basis of the muriatic acid, and oxymuriatic acid its acidifying principle.

4thly. That the compounds of phosphorus, arsenic, tin, &c. with oxymuriatic acid, approach in their nature to acids, and neutralize ammonia, and other salifiable bases.

5thly. That the combination of ammonia with phosphorus acidified by oxymuriatic acid, is a peculiar compound, having properties like those of an earth, and is not decomposable at an intense red heat.

6thly. That oxymuriatic acid has a stronger attraction for most inflammable bodies than oxygen; and that on the hypothesis of the connexion of electrical powers with chemical attractions, it must be highest in the scale of negative power; and that the oxygen, which has been supposed to exist in oxymuriatic acid has always been expelled by it from water or oxides.

The following errata arising from the original paper on this subject, are to be corrected in our last. p. 146, l. 43, for nine read nice, and l. 46, for nine read some.

On the Art of Printing on Stone, by G.O. Phil. Journal, xxvi. 317.

The following circumstances respecting the art of printing on stone, which seem of considerable utility, and which have not been noticed by M. De Serres, in the paper inserted in our former number, are mentioned by G.O.

He tried the ink made according to M. De Serres direction (which was considered so great a secret) but he prefers to it coloured turpentine, copal or lac varnish. Muriatic acid he finds preferable to the nitric, as it both has the advantage of not acting upon the resin or wax, which forms the base of the varnish used, and is cheaper.

After purchasing some pieces of

marble, he was very much vexed to find that both the muriatic and nitric acid left some veins untouched, and only partially dissolved others; this must be attended to in selecting the blocks. He finds some pieces of the limestone from Clifton near Bristol, take a tolerable polish, and dissolve readily.

He thinks Chavron's method, used on stone, or even on lead, to be the easiest and cheapest for those who wish to have a card or cyphers. &c. printed. A small piece may be executed in a quarter of an hour; and if wetting is not sufficient to prevent the ink from adhering to the block (in the spaces between the letters) it will bear sponging, and yet leave enough of the ink upon the figures.

Method of Increasing the Durability of Tiles; by Count Von Mellin.

Sonnen's Journal, Oct. 1803, p. 243.

Count Von Mellin thinking the method of increasing the hardness, and consequently the durability of tiles by glazing, not sufficiently cheap and simple for common use, though very effectual, resolved to try the effect of tarring the tiles, which he had heard recommended, on one of his roofs that required considerable repairs.

Having provided some of the largest brushes, he and an assistant set about coating the upper surface of the tiles with tar liquified over a gentle fire, and kept moderately hot. Four persons were employed to hand up the tiles, and when tarred, to lay them in the sun to dry; which took three or four days, it being then the spring of the year. The best of the tiles, or those which appeared most thoroughly baked were set apart (without being tarred) and the others were exposed to the sun, that they might be warmed and receive the coat of tar more easily. After the process these appeared as if coated with a reddish brown varnish. Four hours were sufficient for the preparation of two thousand.

Near the Count's house was a tile kiln, which was just ready to draw. As soon as it was sufficiently cool to allow the tiles to be handled, he had as many taken out, as left in the interior of the kiln, sufficient room

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